

Genus CÆLOSTEPHANUS, Kieff.

Cælostephanus, Kieff. Ann. Soc. Entom. France, p. 232 (1911).

This genus, created by Kieffer for the Mexican *C. rufus*, Kieff., must sink as a synonym of *Gymnoscelus*. The hind femora are missing in the type. The first tergite is smooth, and the second transverse cubital nervure is not oblique; otherwise it does not differ appreciably from *Gymnoscelus*. Kieffer placed his genus in the Stephanidæ, quite erroneously.

XVIII.—*Contributions to a further Knowledge of the Rhynchotal Family Lygæidæ.* By W. L. DISTANT.

[Continued from vol. i. (ser. 9) p. 424.]

Æthalotus apicimaculatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium black, finely, more palely pilose; bases of the pedunculated eyes and narrow base of head, an obscure narrow central line to pronotum, an apical spot to scutellum, connexivum, lateral areas of head beneath, broad lateral margins to sternum, and body beneath more or less dark ochraceous; legs, rostrum, and antennæ black; antennæ with the second joint longer than the third, which is almost subequal in length to fourth joint; eyes strongly pedunculate; the pale apex to the scutellum somewhat globose; pronotum finely, obscurely punctate; membrane slaty grey, the veins black, not reaching abdominal apex.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. East Africa [German]; Lulanguru (*G. O. II. Carpenter*).

Lygæus montislunæ.

Spilostethus montislunæ, Bergr. Rev. Zool. Afric. iii. p. 456 (1914).

This species originally described from Uganda has also been received by the British Museum from Abyssinia; Managasha (*P. C. Zaphiro*).

Lygæus fimbriatus.

Lygæus fimbriatus, Dall. List. Hem. ii. p. 546 (1852); Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. ii. p. 7 (1904).

This species has now been received from Ceylon; Peradeniya.

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Lygæus negus, sp. n.

Sanguineous; apex of head and a spot at inner margins of eyes, anterior margin of pronotum and two large subquadrato spots on disk not quite reaching posterior margin and anteriorly, outwardly, narrowly connected with lateral margins, scutellum (excluding apex), posterior half of clavus, lateral margins, and a central rounded spot connected with the same black; body beneath sanguineous, posterior sternal areas greyish white and laterally spotted with black; antennæ, legs, and lateral margins of abdomen black; antennæ with the second joint longest, third and fourth almost subequal in length; pronotum centrally longitudinally carinate; scutellum robustly carinate on apical half; membrane passing abdominal apex, fuliginous, the veins on extreme basal area black.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Abyssinia; Higo Samula (*R. J. Stordy*).

Allied to *L. bettoni*, Dist., from Brit. E. Africa.

Lygæus dives, sp. n.

Ochraceous; apex of head and a large spot at inner margin of each eye, pronotum with the anterior marginal area and two large subquadrato spots (anteriorly nearly united to each other centrally and to the lateral margins perfectly), scutellum (excluding apex), corium with the outer claval margin and a darker spot at inner claval apex, lateral margin (not extending to apex), a darker spot near middle of lateral area, membrane, rostrum, and legs black; head beneath and sternum black, margins of the sternal segments greyish white, a prominent ochraceous spot near lateral margins of each segment, and a few darker black spots; abdomen beneath dull testaceous with a broad central fascia and narrow lateral margins black; antennæ mutilated; black markings above more or less obscurely punctate; an oblique incision on each side of the anterior pronotal area between the black markings; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Uganda; Mutanda (*C. H. Marshall*).

Allied to the preceding species, *L. negus*, Dist.

Graptostethus pictus, Dist. (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) vii. p. 538, 1901).

This species, formerly only known from Natal and Transvaal, can now be also recorded from N.E. Rhodesia; Upper

Luangwa R. (*S. A. Neave*). East Africa [German] Rd. to Kilossa, Usagara Dist. (*S. A. Neave*).

Graptostethus carpenteri, sp. n.

Head and antennæ black; pronotum testaceous with a large basal black spot at each posterior angle; scutellum black; corium greyish ochraceous, an elongate black spot on apical half of clavus and a central rounded black spot abutting on middle of costal margin; membrane black with a transverse spot attenuated interiorly and a somewhat large apical spot greyish white; connexivum ochraceous with black spots; body beneath pale purplish red, coxal areas paler and more greyish in hue; head beneath, rostrum, legs, two sternal spots on each lateral margin, small lateral abdominal segmental spots, and the apical abdominal segment black; antennæ with the second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length; scutellum longitudinally carinate on apical half; membrane passing abdominal apex.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

Hab. East Africa [German], Lulanguru (*G. D. H. Carpenter*).

Allied to *G. pictus*, Dist.

Graptostethus flammatus, sp. n.

Testaceous red; apex of head and a small spot at inner margin of each eye, pronotum with the anterior marginal area and a large spot on each side of disk, scutellum (excluding apical central carination), corium with the clavus, internal area and a sublateral marginal spot beyond middle, membrane, body beneath, rostrum, antennæ, and legs black; lateral margins of sternum and abdomen and abdominal disk more or less testaceous; sternal and coxal margins greyish white; antennæ with the second joint about three times as long as the first; head and pronotum more or less obscurely punctate; basal angles of pronotum moderately rounded, the lateral margins moderately thickened and slightly recurved; scutellum prominently centrally carinate.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Uganda; Kampala (*C. C. Gowdey and S. A. Neave*).

A species somewhat superficially resembling above the well-known palæarctic *Lygæus familiaris*, Fabr.

Graptostethus swynnertoni.

Lygæus swynnertoni, Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xv. p. 504 (1915).

The typical specimen described did not afford me a good

opportunity of detecting the posteriorly obliquely truncate metapleuræ. I have now had the opportunity of examining a good series of specimens.

Hab. South Rhodesia (*C. F. M. Swynnerton*). Gaza Land; nr. Chirindi Forest (*G. A. K. Marshall*). Nyasaland; Mlanje (*S. A. Neave*).

The British Museum also now possesses a specimen labelled "near Sfax, Tunis (*de Boerio*)," a locality which I consider doubtful.

Pyrrhobaphus guttaticollis, sp. n.

Dull purplish red, more or less pale ochraceously or greyishly pilose; eyes black; pronotum with the anterior marginal area piceous and containing two dark black spots, two somewhat similar spots in transverse series on pronotal disk, and two larger and somewhat subquadrate spots at base, scutellum and membrane black, the latter with its basal angle and apical margin greyish white; body beneath thickly greyishly pilose, sternal and abdominal segments with prominent lateral black spots; legs black, greyishly pilose; antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous and its extreme base sanguineous, remaining joints black, extreme base of second joint ochraceous, second joint a little longest, third and fourth almost subequal: anterior marginal area of pronotum posteriorly defined by a wavy, obliquely rounded incised black line; scutellum more thickly pilose, with a T-shaped discal carination; rostrum black.

Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Malay Archipelago; Damma Isld. (*J. J. Walker*).

Cenocoris torridus, sp. n.

Above dull testaceous red; antennæ, eyes, anterior area of pronotum (excluding extreme anterior margin), scutellum (excluding apex), and membrane black or blackish; sternum pale sanguineous with large coxal blackish spots; abdomen beneath dull ochraceous, the discal posterior areas of the segments black; rostrum, legs, and antennæ black; fourth joint of antennæ considerably longest, second and third almost equal in length; head above discally convex; pronotum coarsely punctate; scutellum centrally longitudinally carinate, the carination not reaching base, its apex sanguineous; clavus rather more very dull greyish than remainder of corium; membrane with the basal angle dark indigo-blue, its apical margin hyaline; rostrum reaching apical margin of second abdominal segment.

Long. 11-13 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Townsville (*F. P. Dodd*). Cooktown (*Philip de la Garde*).

Ctenocoris floridulus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium bright sanguineous; membrane, antennæ, rostrum, and legs (including coxæ) black; head beneath, lateral areas of sternum, and the abdomen beneath sanguineous, the stigmatal spots more or less black; basal joint of antennæ reddish ochraceous, apical joint about as long as second and third joints together; pronotum very coarsely punctate; scutellum strongly, centrally, longitudinally carinate, the carination not reaching base; membrane somewhat bluish black, its extreme basal angle testaceous, its apical margin subhyaline; rostrum very long, almost or quite reaching the apical abdominal segment.

Long. 18-20 mm.

Hab. Indo-China; Tonkin, Laos, Vientiane (*R. V. de Salvaza*).

Allied to *C. augur*, Stål, from Queensland.

Macropes albosignatus, sp. n.

Black; a large subquadrate spot on each lateral margin of corium, a subbasal transverse arcuated fascia and a broad apical fascia to membrane greyish white; basal joint of antennæ ochraceous (remainder mutilated); anterior lobe and base of posterior lobe of pronotum shining black, and sparsely punctate, the intermediate area opaque and thickly coarsely punctate, on the anterior lobe are two discal foveate impressions, posterior pronotal margin concavely sinuate before base of scutellum which is longitudinally carinate; membrane almost reaching base of penultimate abdominal segment.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. N.E. Rhodesia; near Petauke, 200-400 feet (*S. A. Neave*).

This fine species is represented by a somewhat strongly carded specimen, so that it is not possible to describe the under surface. It is allied to *M. sultanus*, Dist., from Zanzibar.

Macropes nigrolineatus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; three lineate, longitudinal spots between eyes, narrow anterior margin, and two large spots at basal margin of pronotum, inner claval margin, a transverse macular fascia near middle of clavus, a submarginal narrow longitudinal fascia, and an apical central line to abdomen above—visible through the transparent tegmina—black; body beneath imperfectly seen in carded type; antennæ ochraceous, apical joint claviform, scarcely longer than the preceding joint; head and pronotum coarsely punctate; scutellum finely centrally longitudinally carinate; corium somewhat finely punctate; anterior femora incrassated and spined beneath.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. East Africa [German]; Lulanguru, 17 miles W. of Tabora—on bushes (*G. D. H. Carpenter*).

Germalus humeralis, sp. n.

Ochraceous; pronotum (excluding anterior marginal area), clavus, outer claval area, and pale suffusion at base of membrane pale bluish-grey; eyes castaneous, inclining to sanguineous; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, abdomen beneath with a sublateral, sanguineous, linear fascia; antennæ ochraceous, the first and fourth joints darker, second joint longer than either third or fourth; head above with an oblique dark line from ocelli to eyes and in some specimens a cruciform dark spot on its apical area; pronotum with an anterior submarginal transverse series of punctures, the bluish-grey area coarsely punctate, the posterior angles distinctly black and subnodulose; scutellum coarsely and prominently carinate, obliquely from each basal angle to before middle and thence longitudinally to apex, the non-carinate portion punctate, and sometimes more or less testaceous; corium with the lateral margin pale and impunctate; membrane hyaline reflecting the testaceous abdomen beneath which has also a central longitudinal dark fascia.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Townsville (*F. D. Dodd*).

Germalus coloratus, sp. n.

Head ochraceous with three black spots—one near apex, and one before each eye; eyes purplish red; pronotum

bluish-grey, coarsely darkly punctate, two slightly oblique, impunctate, ochraceous spots in transverse series on apical area, the posterior angles prominently black; scutellum bluish-grey, prominently, cruciately, ochraceously carinate; corium subhyaline with its apical margin black, reflecting the dark abdomen beneath which is black, and with the lateral margins and some central spots dark ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; antennæ pale ochraceous, the apical joint darkest, shorter than the second, but longer than the third.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (*T. P. Dodd*).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Report on Cetacea stranded on the British Coasts during 1917.

With 3 text-figures and 1 map. By S. F. HARMER, Sc.D., F.R.S.,
Keeper of the Department of Zoology. London: printed by
Order of the Trustees of the British Museum. 1918.

THIS Report, the fifth in succession, records the stranding during the year 1917 of 31 Cetaceans, belonging to at least 12 species, on the coasts of the British Islands. Several of these are of quite exceptional interest, and the male cachalot (*Physeter catodon*), nearly 60 feet in length, which was found floating dead in the Moray Firth and towed to the Caithness coast by a patrol boat, heads the list in point of size. Other noteworthy records are those of the rare northern white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*) from Skegness, Lincs, observed for the first time in English waters; the equally rare Risso's grampus (*G. griseus*) and Cuvier's beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*) from the coasts of South Devon and Clare respectively; and the large rorqual, probably *Balænoptera physalus*, from the Scilly Islands. An interesting summary of the occurrence and distribution of the commercially valuable bottle-nosed whale (*Hyperoodon rostratus*) in British waters appears on p. 16. Although some of the animals were, when found, in very bad condition, it is satisfactory to learn that in many cases it was found possible to preserve the jaws and other hard parts for identification and future reference; and due acknowledgment is given to the assistance of the coastguard and other authorities in these observations, in the midst of more exacting duties.